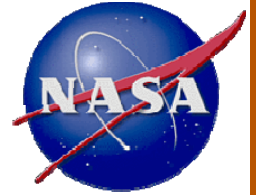


National Aeronautics and Space Administration



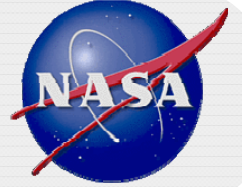
# **Orbital Debris Challenges for Space Operations**

**J.-C. Liou, PhD**

**NASA Chief Scientist for Orbital Debris**

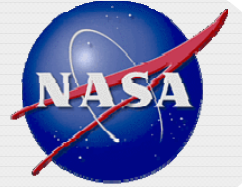
ICAO / UNOOSA Symposium

Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, 15-17 March 2016

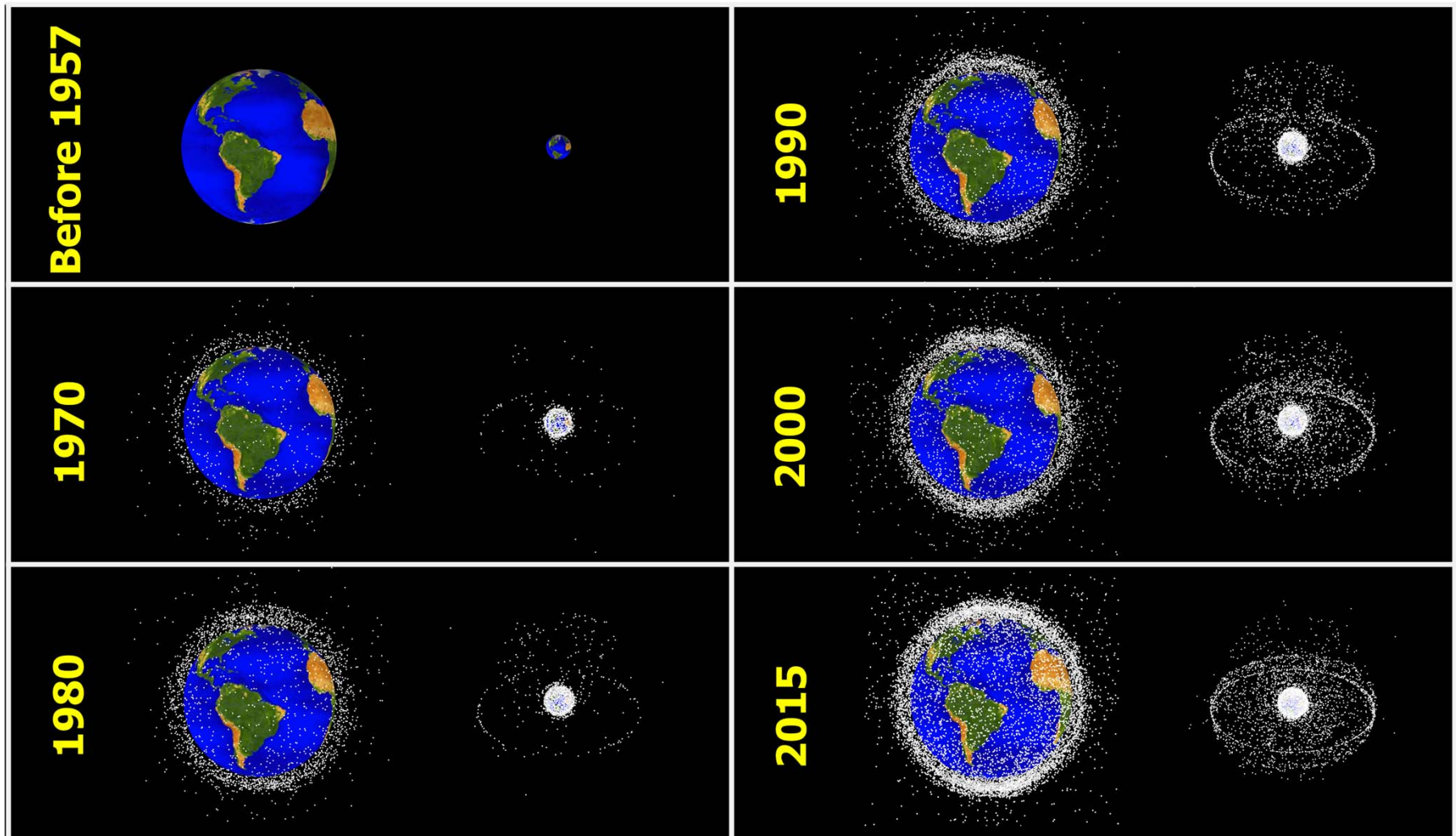


## Presentation Outline

- **Historical and Current Orbital Debris Environment**
- **Danger of Orbital Debris**
- **Orbital Debris Mitigation Policy**



# The Near-Earth Space Environment



- Only objects in the U.S. satellite catalog ( $\sim 10$  cm and larger) are shown
- Sizes of the dots are not to scale



# How Much Debris is Currently Up There?

**Softball size or larger ( $\geq 10$  cm): ~23,000**  
(tracked by the U.S. Joint Space Operations Center, JSpOC)

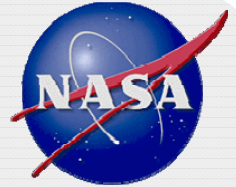


**Marble size or larger ( $\geq 1$  cm): ~500,000**



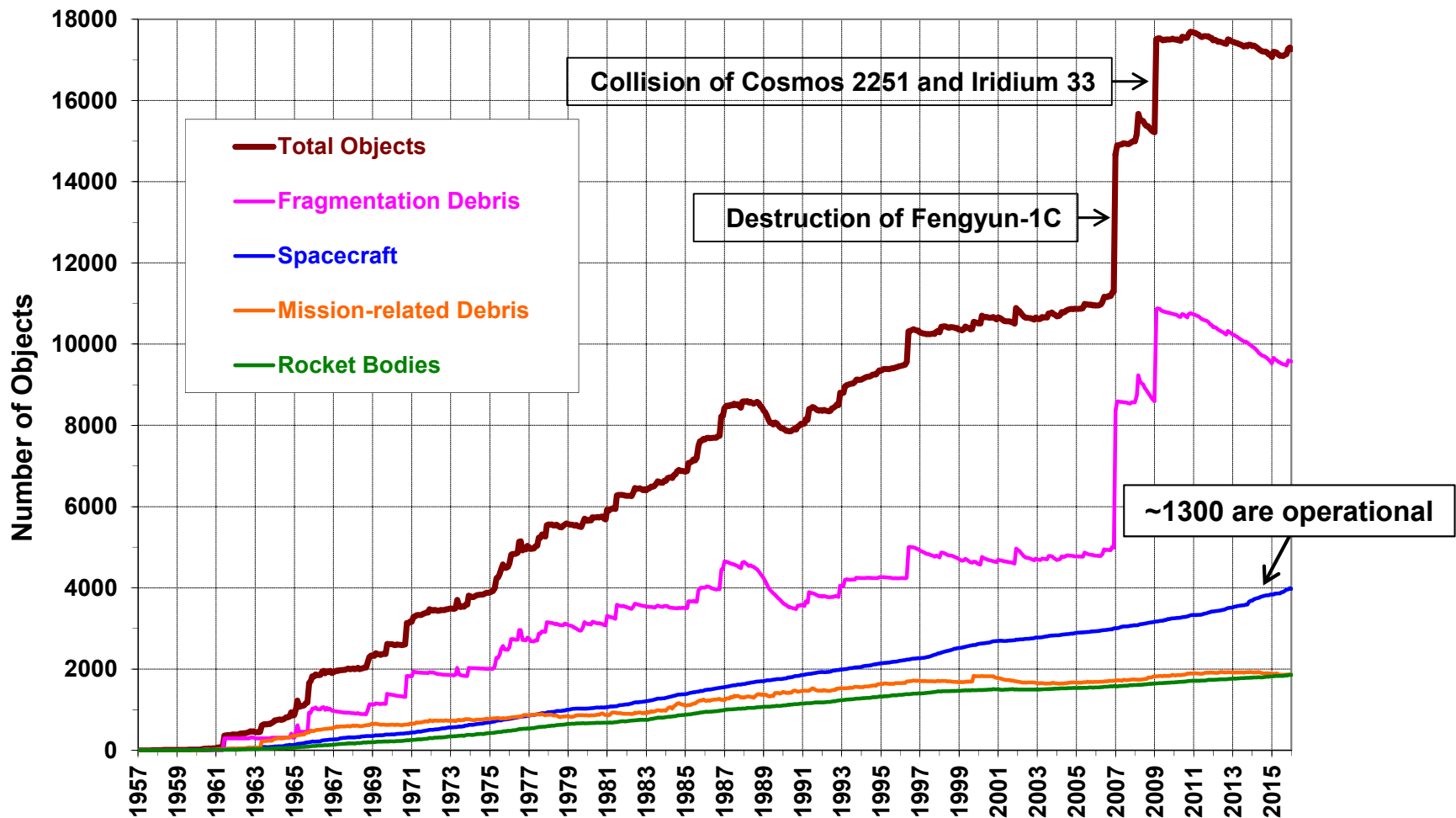
**Dot or larger ( $\geq 1$  mm): >100,000,000**  
(a grain of salt)

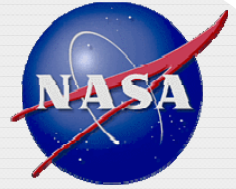
- Due to high impact speed in space (~**10 km/sec** in LEO), even sub-millimeter debris pose a realistic threat to human spaceflight and robotic missions
  - **10 km/sec = 22,000 miles per hour** (the speed of a bullet ~1,500 miles per hour)
  - 5-mm aluminum sphere @ 7 km/sec could penetrate a 2.54-cm thick aluminum wall
- Total mass: ~7000 tons LEO-to-GEO (~2700 tons in LEO)



# Evolution of the Cataloged Population

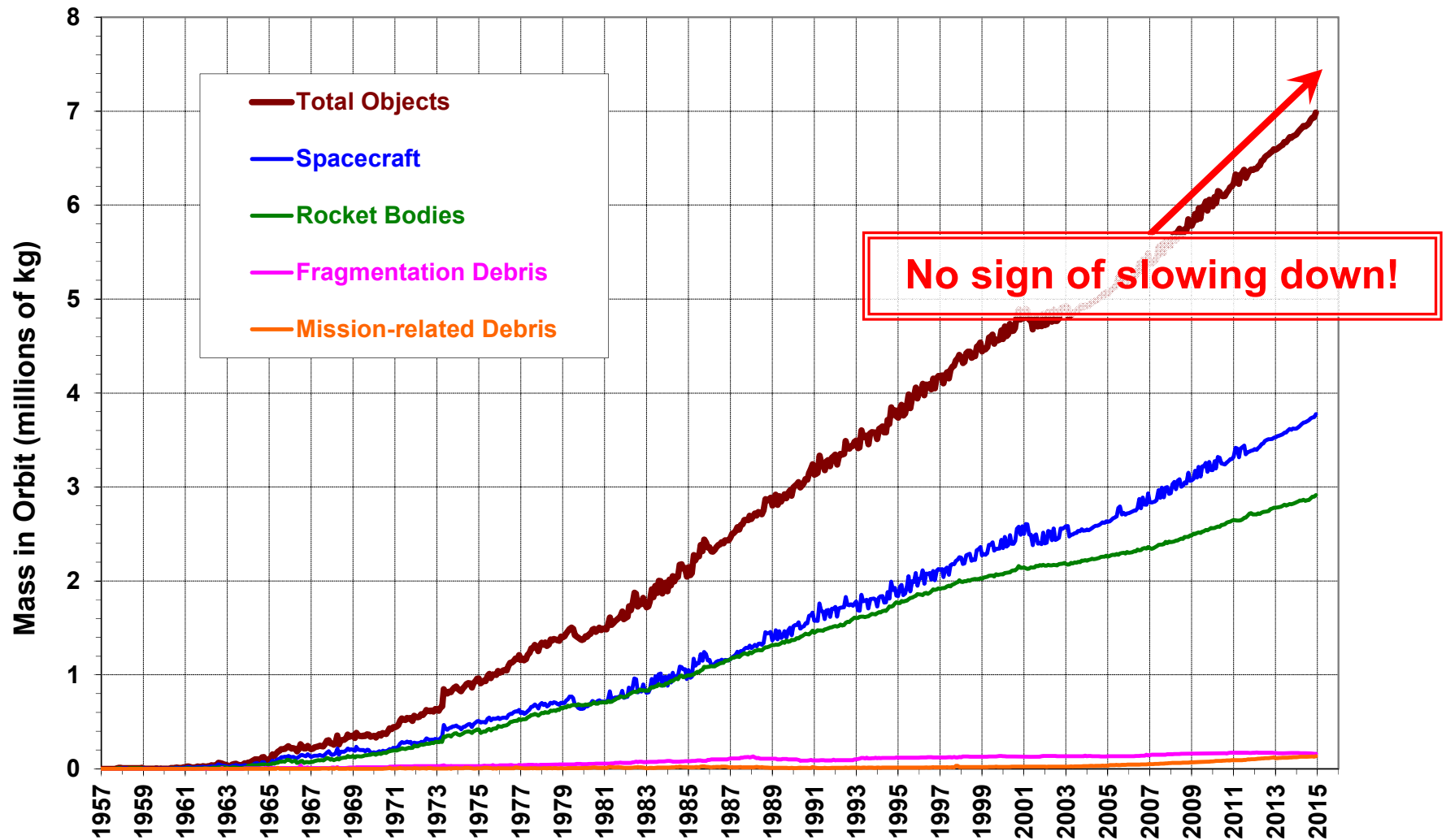
- The U.S. Joint Space Operations Center (JSpOC) is tracking ~23,000 large objects and maintains most of their orbits in the U.S. Satellite Catalog
- JSpOC conducts conjunction assessments and provides warnings to all satellite owners/operators around the world



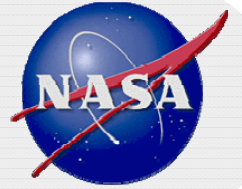


# Mass in Near-Earth Space Continues to Increase

- The material mass in Earth orbit continues to increase and has exceeded 7000 metric tons

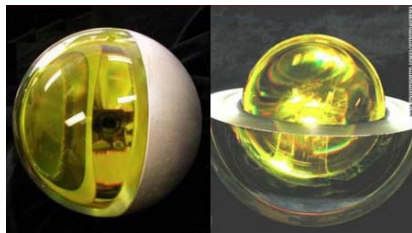




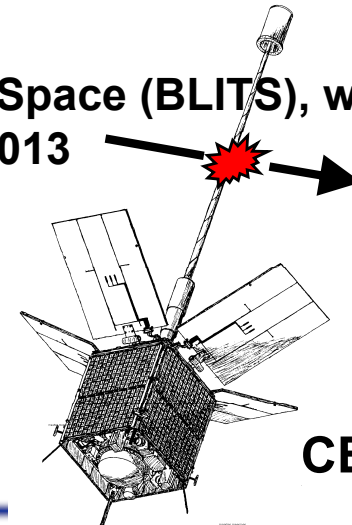


# Threat from Orbital Debris

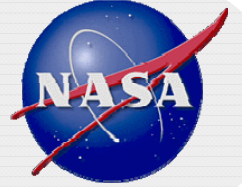
- **The threat from orbital debris is real**
  - The gravity-gradient boom of an operational French satellite (CERISE) was cut in half by a tracked debris fragment in 1996
  - **The fully operational Iridium 33 was destroyed by a retired Russian satellite (Cosmos 2251) in 2009**
  - Near the end of the Space Shuttle Program, the Loss of Crew and Vehicle risks from MMOD impact damage were in the range of 1 in 250 to 1 in 300 per mission (OD to MM ~2:1 at ISS altitude)
  - **Impacts by small, untracked debris could be responsible for many satellite anomalies**
    - **A 17-cm Russian retro reflector, Ball Lens In The Space (BLITS), was damaged and shed a piece of trackable debris in January 2013**



**BLITS**



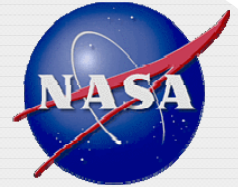
**CERISE**



# **Robotic Spacecraft Collision Avoidance Maneuvers**

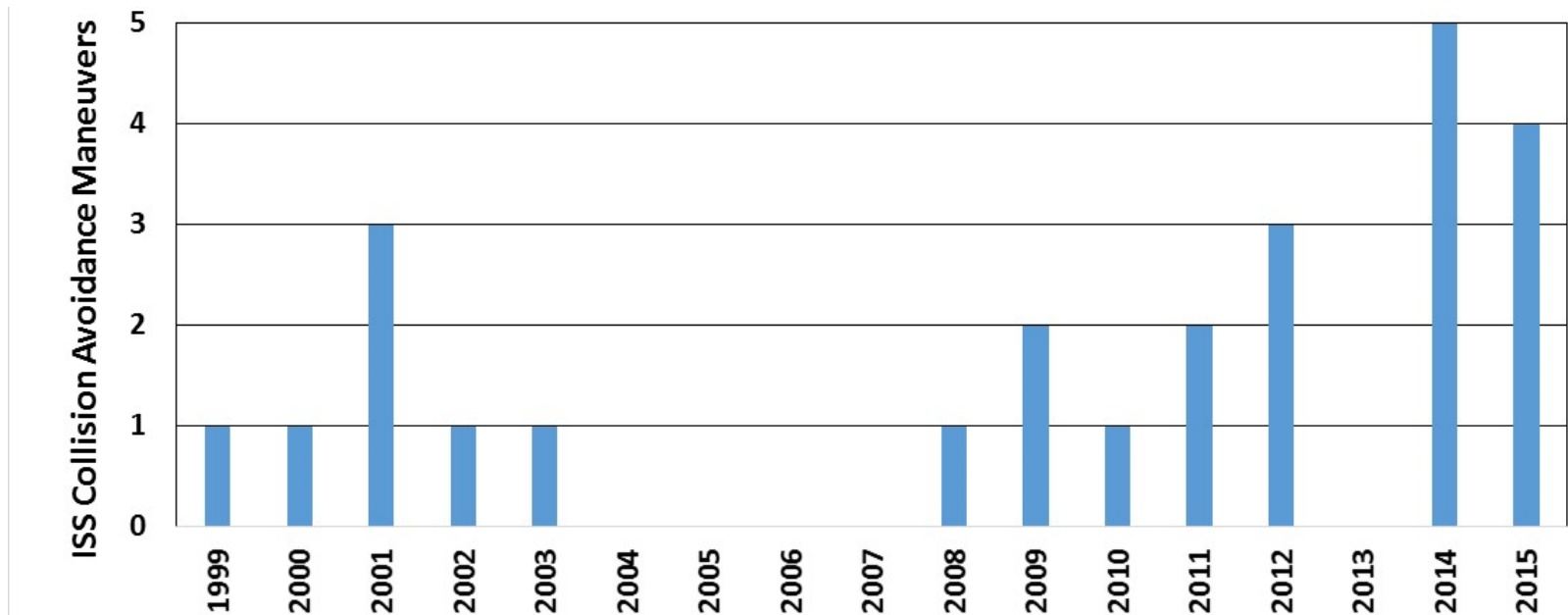
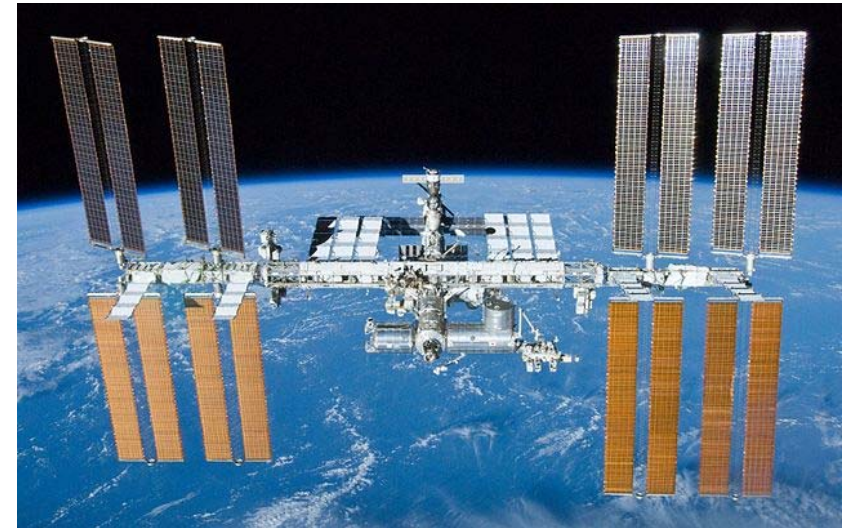
- **Since 2007 NASA has required frequent satellite conjunction assessments for all of its maneuverable spacecraft in LEO and GEO to avoid accidental collisions with objects tracked by JSpOC**
- **NASA also assists other U.S. government and foreign spacecraft owners with conjunction assessments and subsequent maneuvers**
- **During 2015 NASA executed or assisted in the execution of 26 collision avoidance maneuvers by robotic spacecraft**



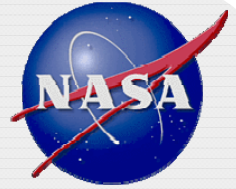


# ISS Collision Avoidance Maneuvers

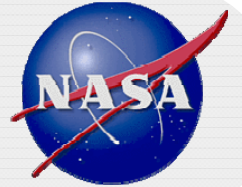
- The International Space Station (ISS) conducted 4 debris collision avoidance maneuvers in 2015
- In addition, due to a late notification of a high probability conjunction, the crew was directed to “shelter-in-Soyuz” on July 16<sup>th</sup>
  - Fortunately the conjunction did not lead to a collision



# **U.S. Government Orbital Debris Mitigation Policy and Standard Practices**



- **NASA was the first organization to develop orbital debris mitigation policy and guidelines in the 1990s**
- **NASA and the Department of Defense (DOD) led the effort to establish the U.S. Government Orbital Debris Mitigation Standard Practices (approved in 2001)**
- **The U.S. National Space Policy of 2006 and 2010 directs agencies and departments to implement the U.S. Government Orbital Debris Mitigation Standard Practices**
  - Control of debris released during normal operations
  - Minimizing debris generated by accidental explosions
  - Selection of safe flight profile and operational configuration
  - Postmission disposal of space structures



## **International Orbital Debris Mitigation**

- **Many major spacefaring nations have established orbital debris mitigation policies similar to the U.S. Government Orbital Debris Mitigation Standard Practices**
- **The Inter-Agency Space Debris Coordination Committee (IADC) established the first consensus on international orbital debris mitigation guidelines in 2002**
  - IADC members: ASI, CNES, CNSA, CSA, DLR, ESA, ISRO, JAXA, KARI, NASA, ROSCOSMOS, SSAU, and UKSA
- **The United Nations adopted a similar set of space debris mitigation guidelines in 2007**
- **The international space community needs to follow the existing mitigation guidelines to better preserve the near-Earth space environment for future space operations**